Aerodynamic Issues of Unmanned Air Vehicles Workshop



Aero-Structural Coupling and Sensitivity of a Joined-Wing SensorCraft

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5 Nov 2002

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Overview



- Background on Joined-Wing SensorCraft
 - History of the Joined-Wing
 - SensorCraft Background
 - Configuration Issues
- Modeling
 - Parametric Modeling & Design Method
 - Aerodynamic Panel Model
 - PanAir
 - FlightLoads
 - Structural Finite Element Model
- Related Studies
- Conclusion

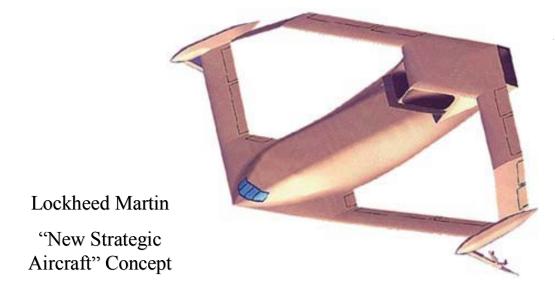


History of Joined Wings

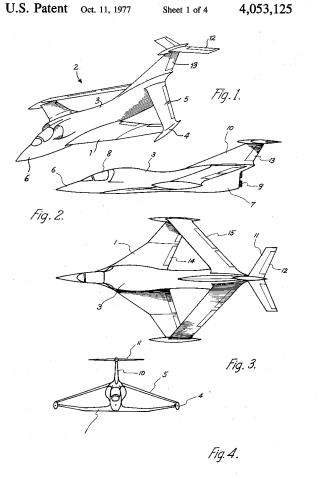


Advantages Claimed

- Reduce induced drag
- Improve Stability
- Strengthen Wing
- Prevent Flutter



Staggered Wing, Ratony, 1977





Joined / Box Wing Studies



- Wolkovitch (1986)
 - Highly Integrated Structures & Aerodynamics Concept
- Gallman & Kroo (1996)
 - Buckling Critical
- Livne (2001)
 - Survey
 - Complex Aeroelastic Behavior

NASA: Box Wing Airliner (325 Passenger)





Lockheed Martin
Concept to
Replace
C-141 & KC-135



SensorCraft Background



Air Force Requirement

- A UAV for continuous, long term intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) missions
- Joined wing magnifies sensor footprint by providing 360 degree coverage of the area of interest



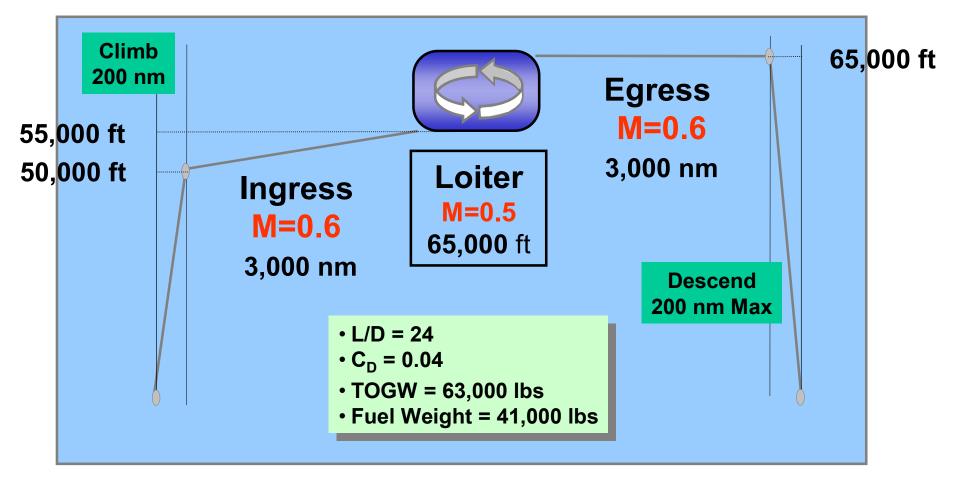
Notional UAV Joined Wing SensorCraft Concept (Boeing)



Notional Mission Profile



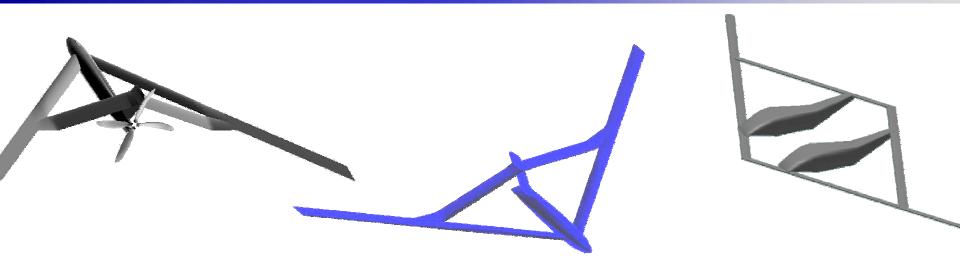
Breguet Range Equation:
$$R = \left(\frac{V}{C}\right)\left(\frac{L}{D}\right)\ln\left(\frac{W_{i-1}}{W_i}\right)$$





SensorCraft Concept





- Developed by a team of AFRL in-house engineers
- Designed with the concept of designing an aircraft around the desired sensor package, rather than trying to pack sensors into an already existing platform
- Provides the required 360 deg coverage in a joined-wing configuration
- Further analysis is now being performed by students at the Air Force Institute of Technology



SensorCraft Complexity



SensorCraft Issues

- Many current tools are unable to process unusual configurations
- Need to examine several points in the mission profile
- Complex aerodynamics at the joints
- Conformal, load bearing antenna integration
- Non-linear structural analysis
 - Wing buckling and bending
- Interaction of structural and aero loads
- Solution requires simultaneous, interactive examination of:
 - Sensors, including the structural characteristics
 - Structural analysis
 - Flexible aerodynamic loads



Overview – Modeling



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Design Tools



AML Design Environment:

- Object-oriented With Native Geometric Modeling
- Dependency-tracking & Demand Driven Process
- Run-time Object Creation

PanAir Aerodynamic Solver:

- Linear panel geometry for complex configurations
- High order continuous singularity distribution
- Wake shaping capability

MSC.FlightLoads Solver:

Combined structural-aerodynamic model

ASTROS:

- Structural Optimization
- Linear Fully-Stressed Design (FSD)

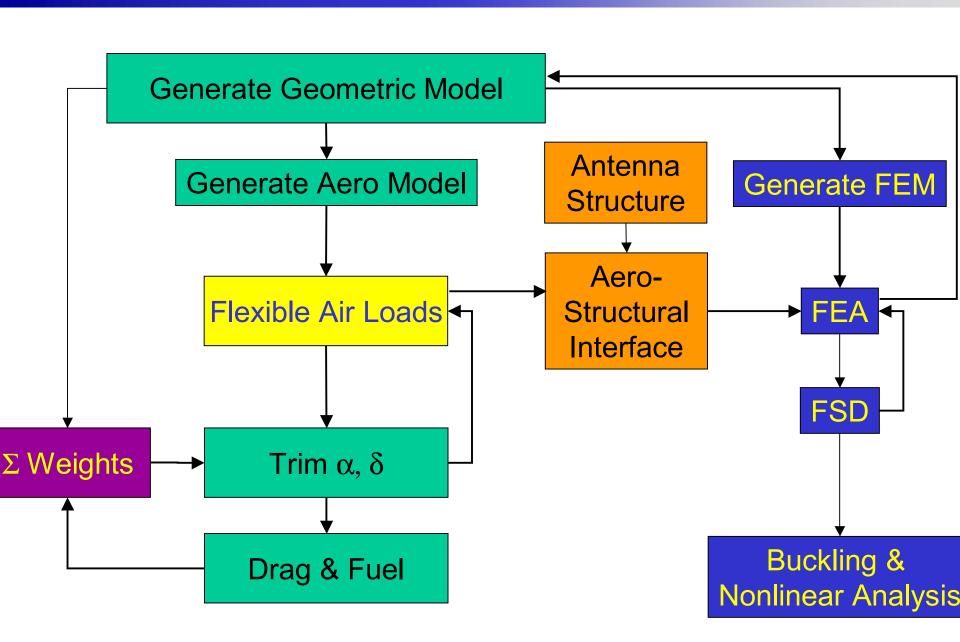
MSC.Nastran:

- Non-Linear Analysis
- Gradient-Based Buckling Design



Joined-Wing Design Flowchart

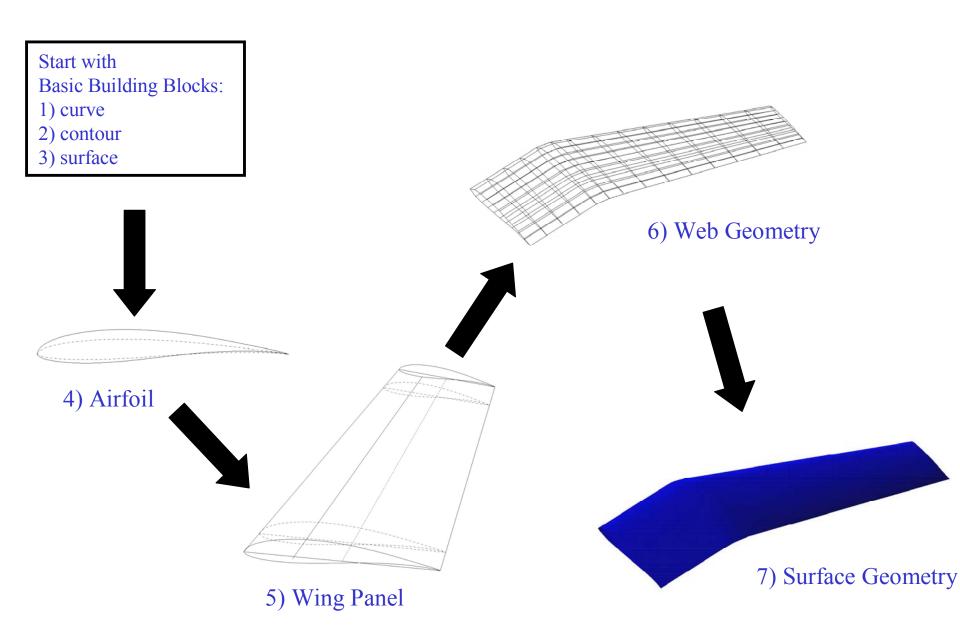






~ AML Design Environment ~

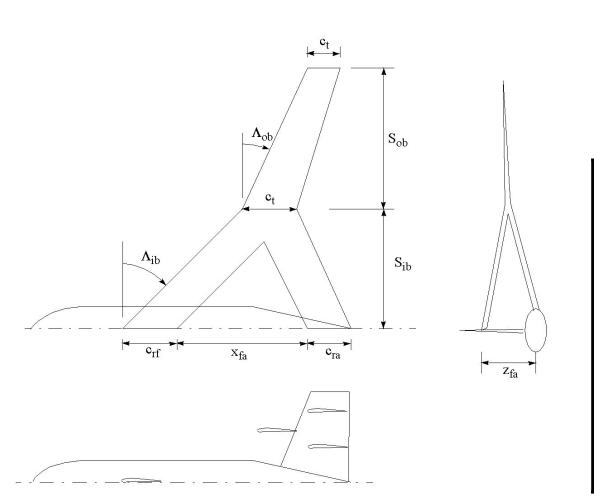






~ AML Design Environment ~





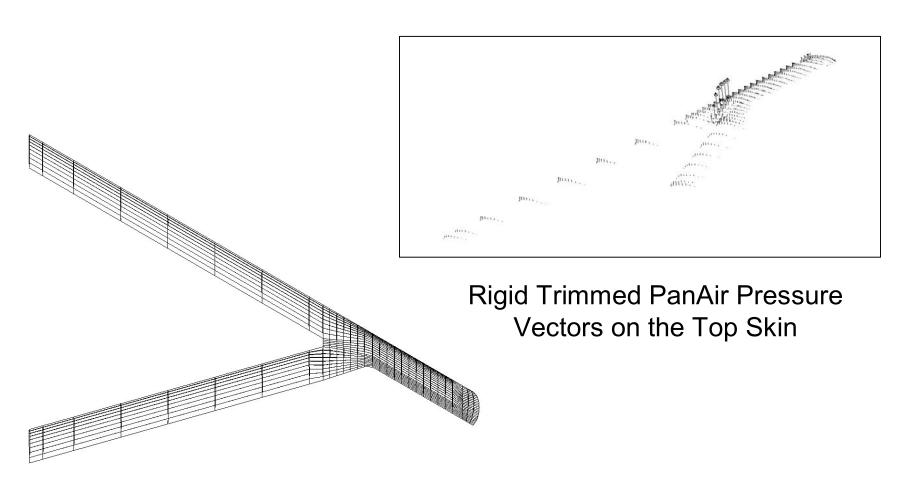
Inboard Span (S _{ib})	26.0 m		
Outboard Span (S _{ob})	6.3 m		
Chord $(c_{rf,} c_{ra,} c_{m,} c_{t})$	2.5 m		
Wing Separation (x _{fa})	22.0 m		
Wing Offset (z_{fa})	7.0 m		
Sweep $(\Lambda_{\rm ib},\Lambda_{\rm ob})$	30 deg		
Airfoil	FX-60-126-1		
Planform Area	145.0 m ²		
Wing Volume	52.2 m ³		



Joined-wing Aero Moder





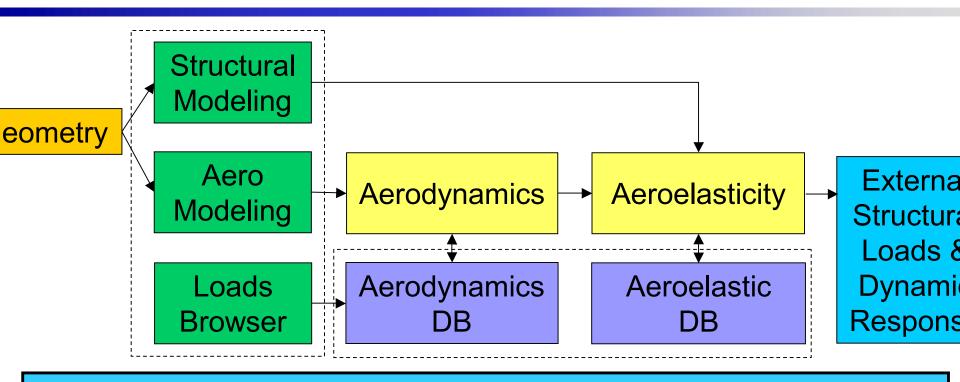


PanAir Panel Model



~ FlightLoads ~





- Begin with geometry from user-preferred sources (i.e. IGES, CAD, etc)
- Define the aerodynamic and structural models
- Perform aerodynamic calculations
- Analyze the combined structural-aerodynamic model to provide both component and total vehicle aeroelastic responses
- View the results and produce external loads that can be passed to the stress group for detailed design and verification



~ FlightLoads ~

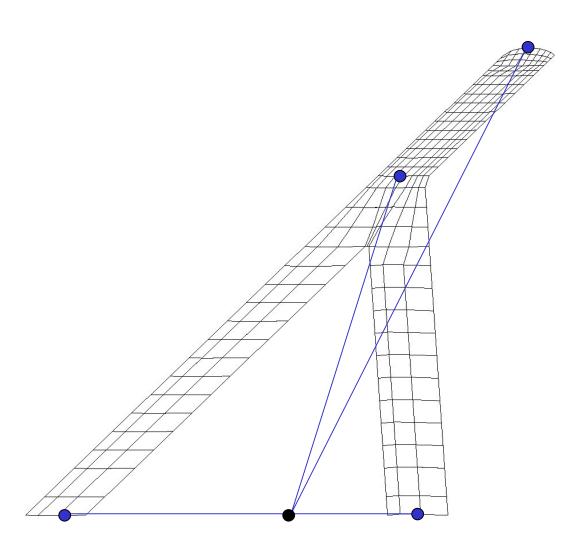


- Input a simple structural geometry
 - Include degrees of freedom
- Build a flat-plate aero model, including control surfaces
- Spline the aero model to the structure
 - Identify aero and structural monitoring points
- Examine the model at various points in the mission profile
 - Takeoff, ingress, mid-loiter, 2-g turn, egress, and landing
- Export to NASTRAN for structural analysis
- Use NASTRAN results to complete the aerodynamic analysis



~ FlightLoads ~



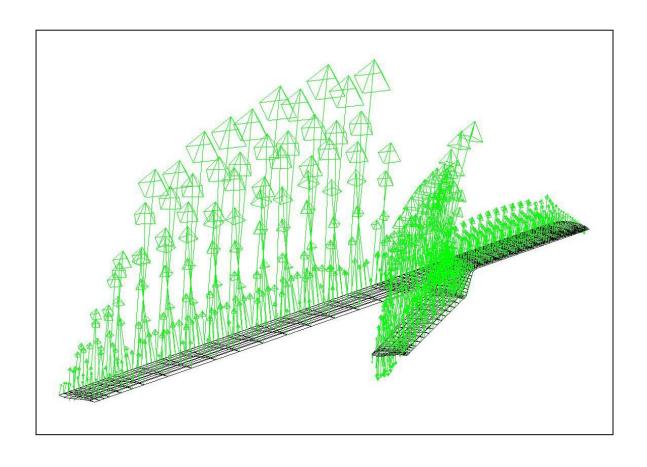




Joined-Wing FEM



Rigid Trimmed Forces at the Structural Grid Points





Overview – Related Studies



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Related Research

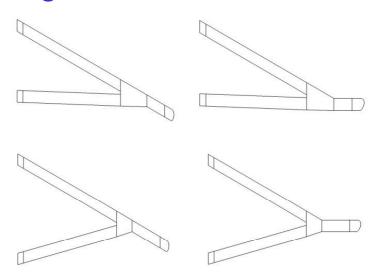


Previous Work

 Joined-Wing Structural Weight Modeling Study (Blair/Canfield)

Concurrent Work

- Stochastic Finite Element Analysis (Pettit/Ghanem)
- Reliability Based Structural Design (Roberts)
- Structurally Integrated Conformal Antennas (Smallwood)

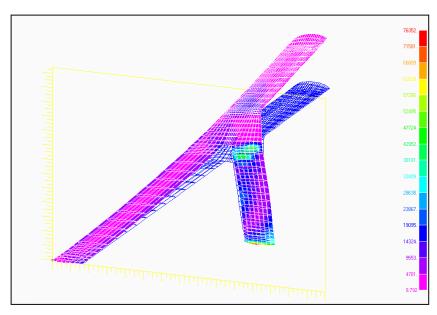


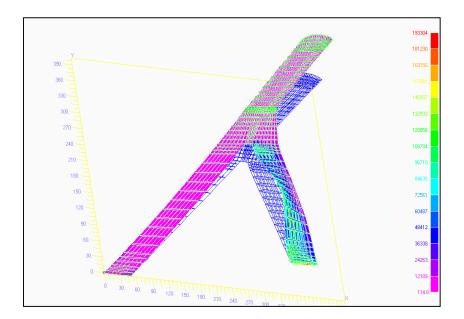
Joined-Wing Felvi



~ Joined-Wing Structural Weight Modeling Study ~

- FEM Resized (Fully-Stressed): Linear FEA
- Aeroelastic Load was Applied in **Geometrically Nonlinear FEA**





Linear Results

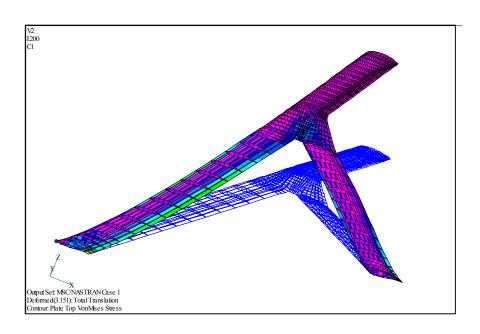
Non-Linear Results

Conclusion: Non-linear Analysis Critical in Designing Joined-Wing

Lilieal FSD Flexible Loads itel. I

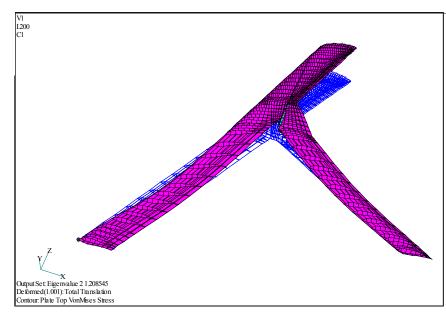
~ Joined-Wing Structural Weight Modeling Study ~





Linear FSD Static Deformation







Conclusions



The joined-wing SensorCraft presents designers with unique technical issues

Accomplishments

- Design Environment for Nonlinear Flexible Trim
- Interactive Aero-Structural Model

Next Steps

- Un-Sweep Outboard or Aft Wing
- Design for Buckling and Non-Linear FSD
- Tailor Aft Wing Buckling to Alleviate Flexible Load
- Verify aerodynamic results with CFD



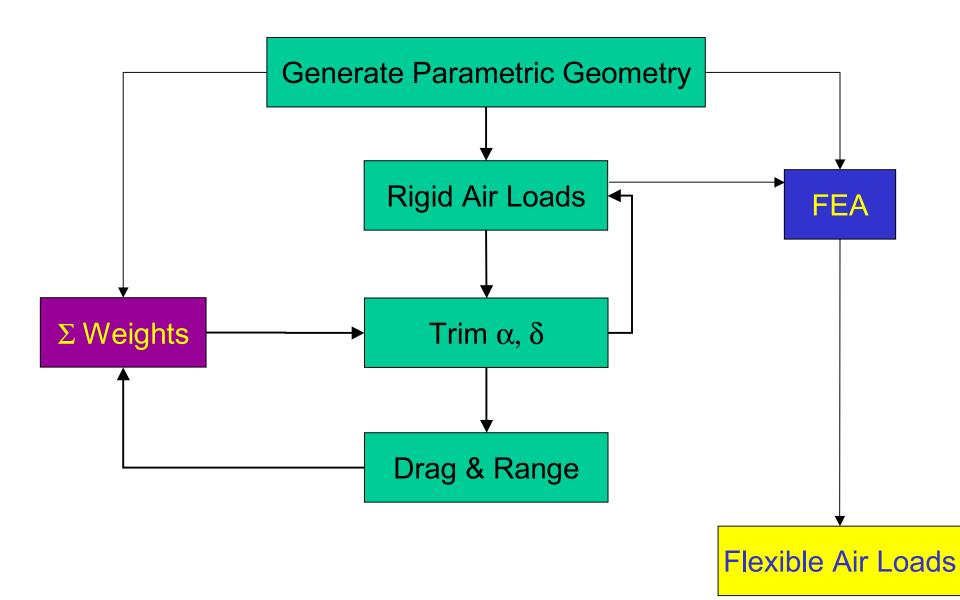


Backup Slides



Joined-Wing Analysis Flowchart

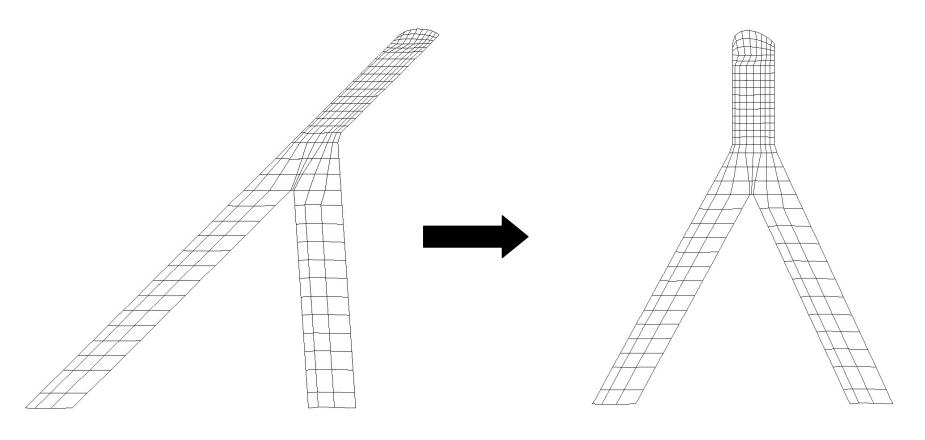






Un-Sweep Outboard Wing





Negative Aft Wing Lift

Positive Lift